

WFIRST Prep Science: Colors of Planets and Background Sources

WPS Team Members

PI Margaret Turnbull (SETI)

Co-I Tristan L'Ecuyer (UW Atmospheric Sciences)

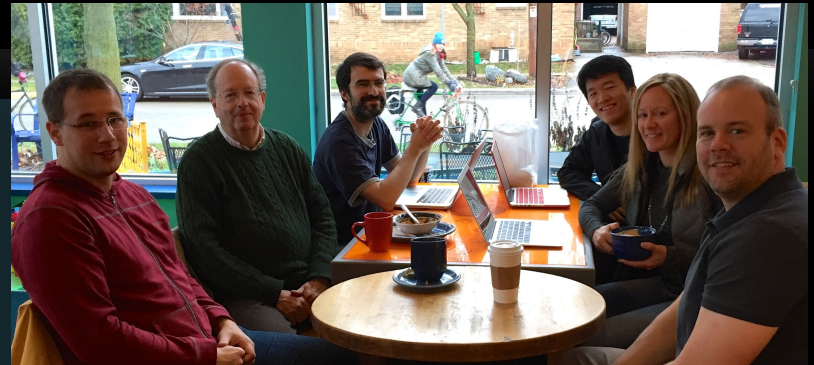
Co-I Renyu Hu (JPL)

Collaborator Jay Gallagher (UW Astronomy)

Postdoc Aronne Merrelli (UW SSEC)

Senior Scientist Ralf Kotulla (UW Astronomy)

Undergraduate Guangwei Fu (UW Astronomy)



1.6" FOV radius

5pc => 8AU FOV

10pc => 16AU FOV

Planets must be brighter than
20-27th mag for WFIRST's $1e-9$
contrast limit

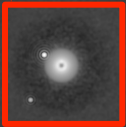
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Exozodi is brightest
in inner regions

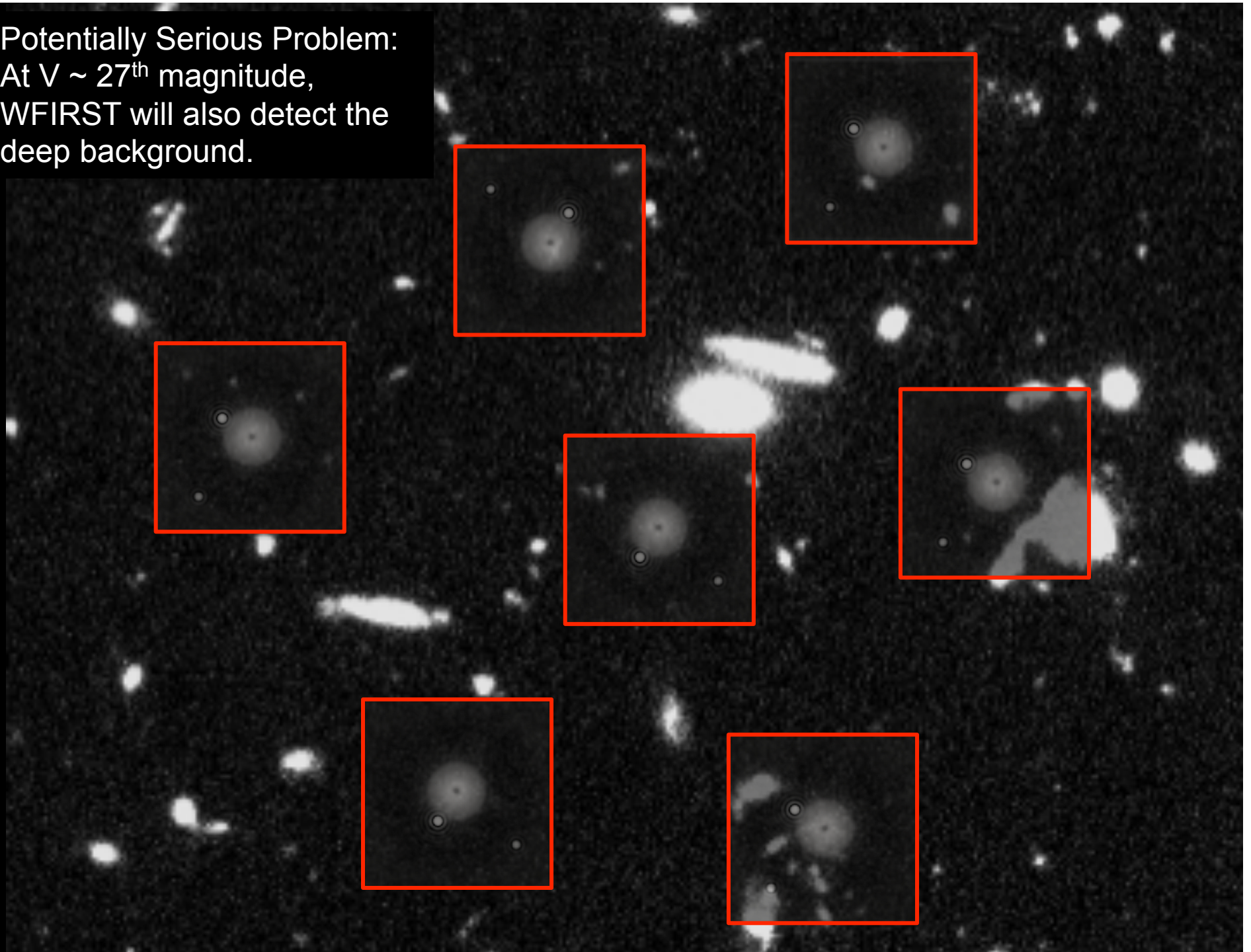
WFIRST can detect
Jupiters out to a
maximum separation
of 4 AU due to
contrast limit

Detecting hot/warm Super-
Earths is a possibility for
some targets – especially
with WFIRST@L2

S

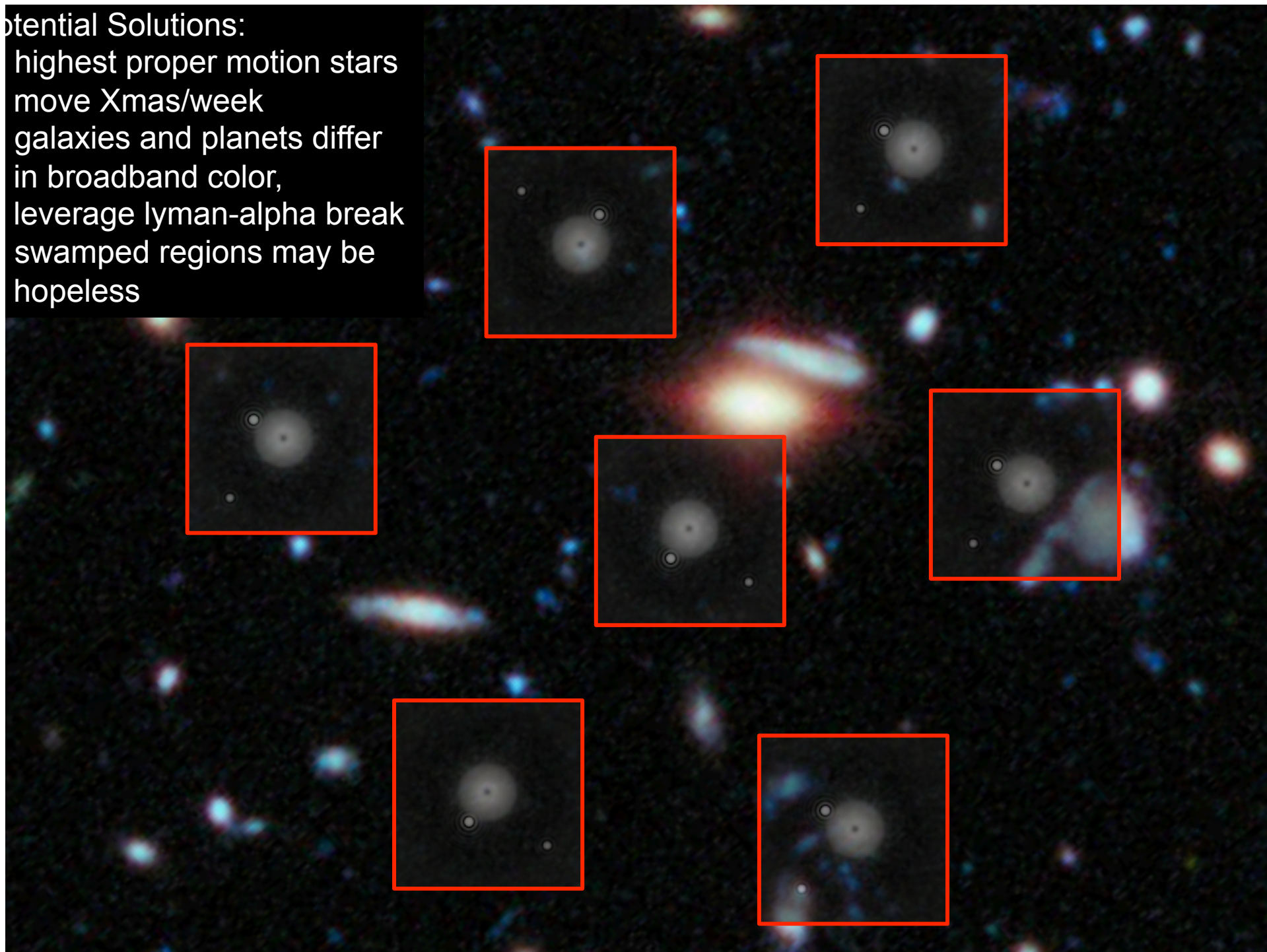


Potentially Serious Problem:
At $V \sim 27^{\text{th}}$ magnitude,
WFIRST will also detect the
deep background.

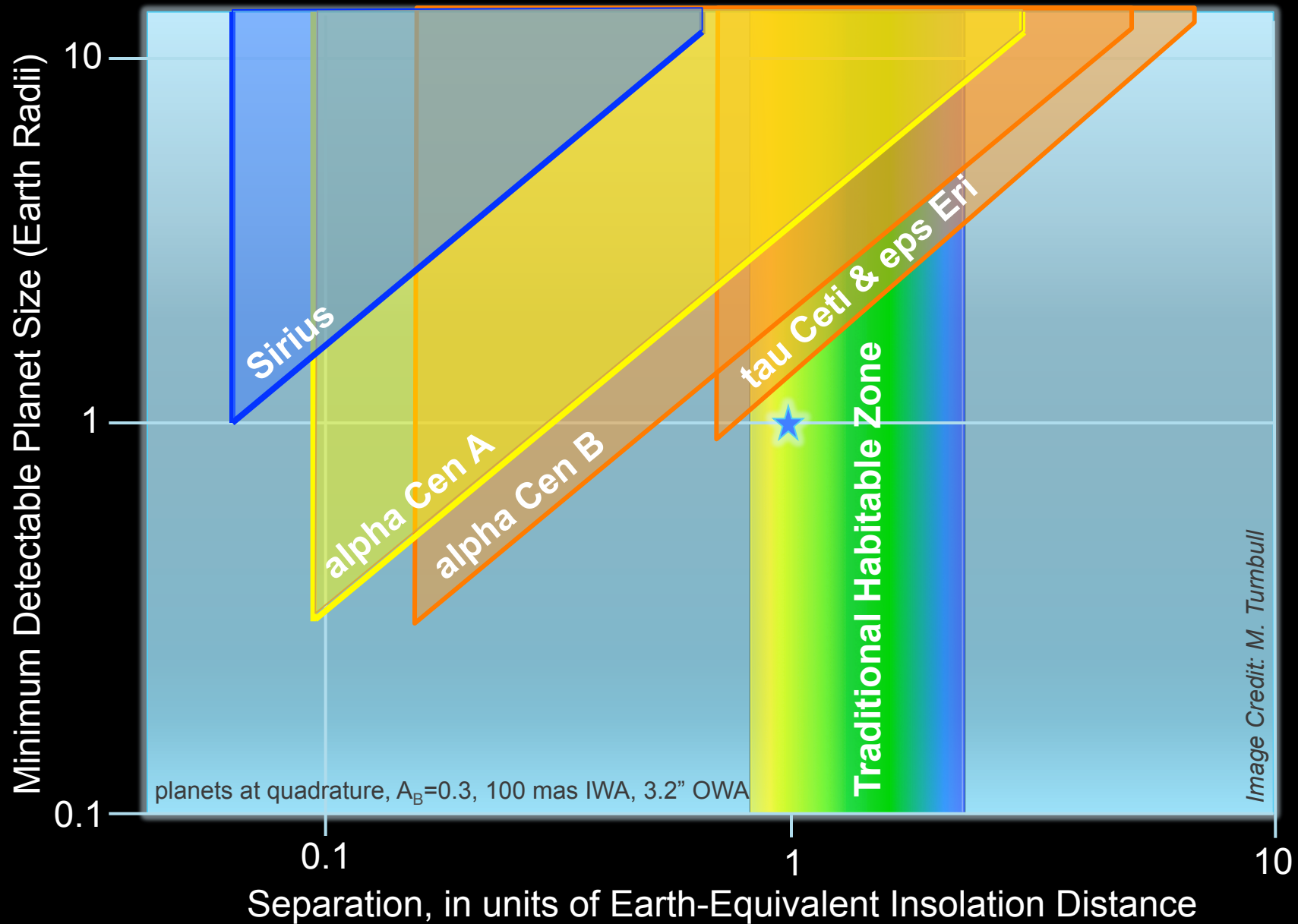


Potential Solutions:

highest proper motion stars
move Xmas/week
galaxies and planets differ
in broadband color,
leverage Lyman-alpha break
swamped regions may be
hopeless



Planets of Interest: WFIRST Detection Space



WFIRST Prep Science: Colors of Planets and Background Sources

GOAL

1. Determine the WFIRST broadband colors for **potentially detectable planets**:

- > include Venus, Earths/super-Earths and sub-Neptunes through cold giants
- > assess capability of WFIRST to distinguishing planet types in color-color-magnitude space, especially for “discovery” targets where characterization may not always be possible

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GOAL

2. Publish a library of spectra for planets of interest to WFIRST:

- > include Solar System planets, Earths/super-Earths and sub-Neptunes through cold giants, orbiting stars of various spectral types
- > include Earth/super-Earth spectra of various Earth-"like" planets: ancient Earths, Dunes, waterworlds, ice worlds
- > include variety of phase angles and inclinations

3. Create an online tool for generating spectra and colors for wide variety of objects and bandpasses

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GOAL

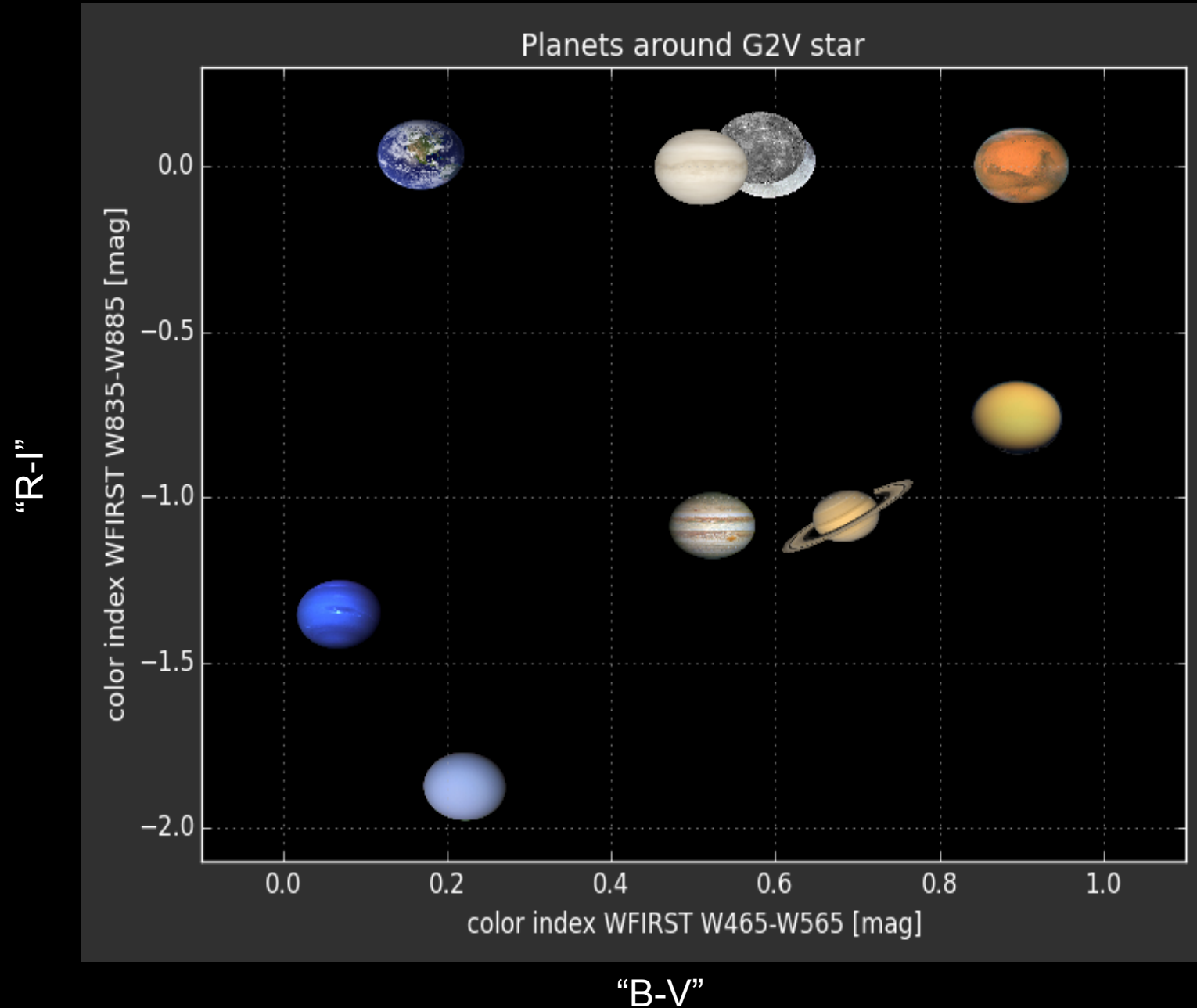
4. Determine the prevalence and WFIRST broadband colors of background sources

- > assess capability of WFIRST to distinguishing planets from background in color-color-magnitude space
- > assess “background threat” for high priority exoplanet imaging targets: consider proper motion
- > suggest plan for mitigating that threat including possibility of alternative bandpasses, advance observations
- > assess scattered light threat due to bright companions

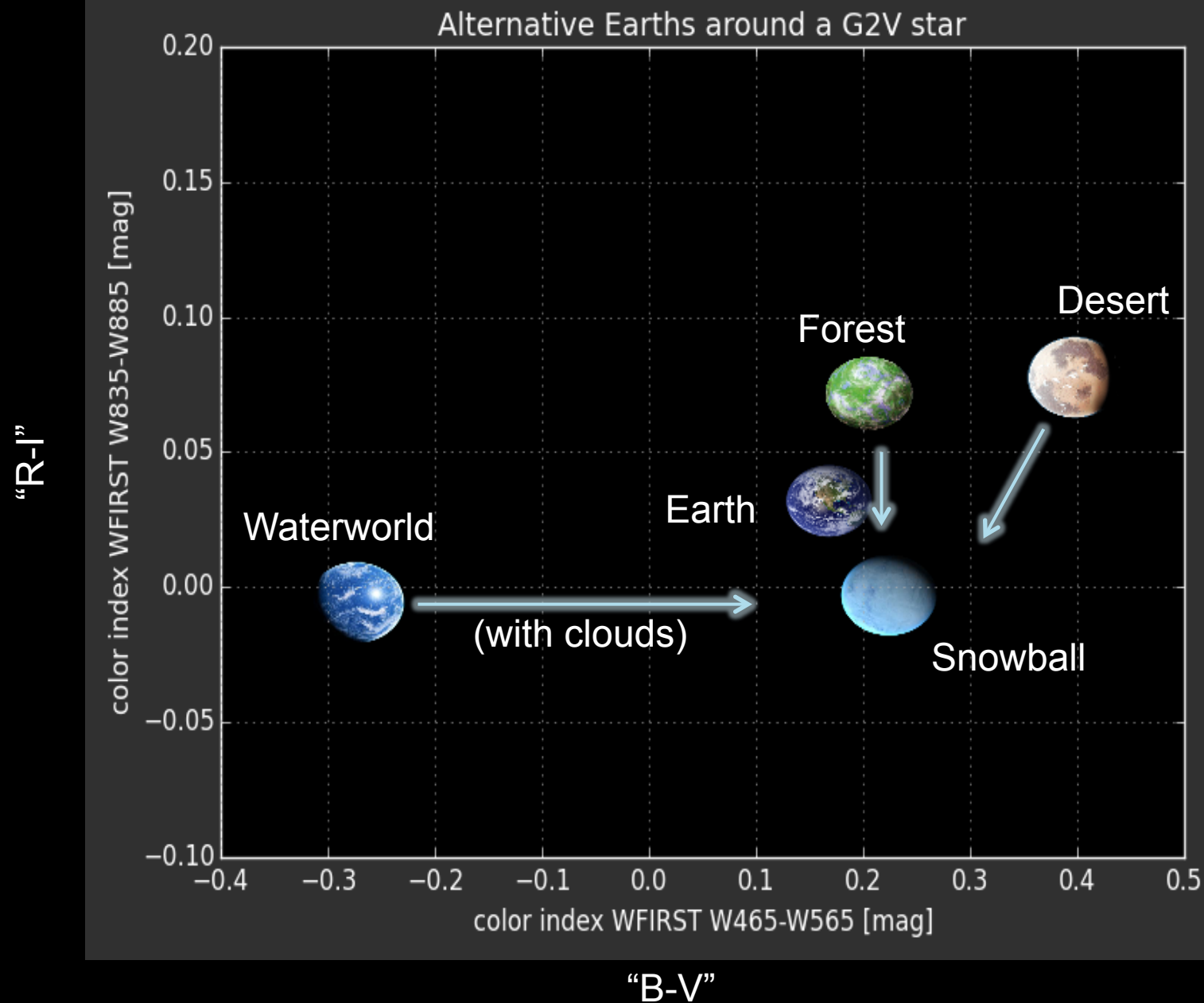
Planets Around the Sun: WFIRST Bands

λ_0 (nm)	$\Delta\lambda$ FWHM/ λ_0 (%)	Science Purpose	Polarization	Channel	Coron.
465	10.0	continuum, Rayleigh	Pol.	Imager	HLC
565	10.0	continuum, Rayleigh	Pol.	Imager	HLC
835	6.0	CH ₄ continuum	Pol.	Imager	SPC
885	5.6	CH ₄ absorption	Pol.	Imager	SPC
660	18.0	CH ₄ spectrum	Unpol.	IFS	SPC
770	18.0	CH ₄ spectrum	Unpol.	IFS	SPC
890	18.0	CH ₄ spectrum	Unpol.	IFS	SPC

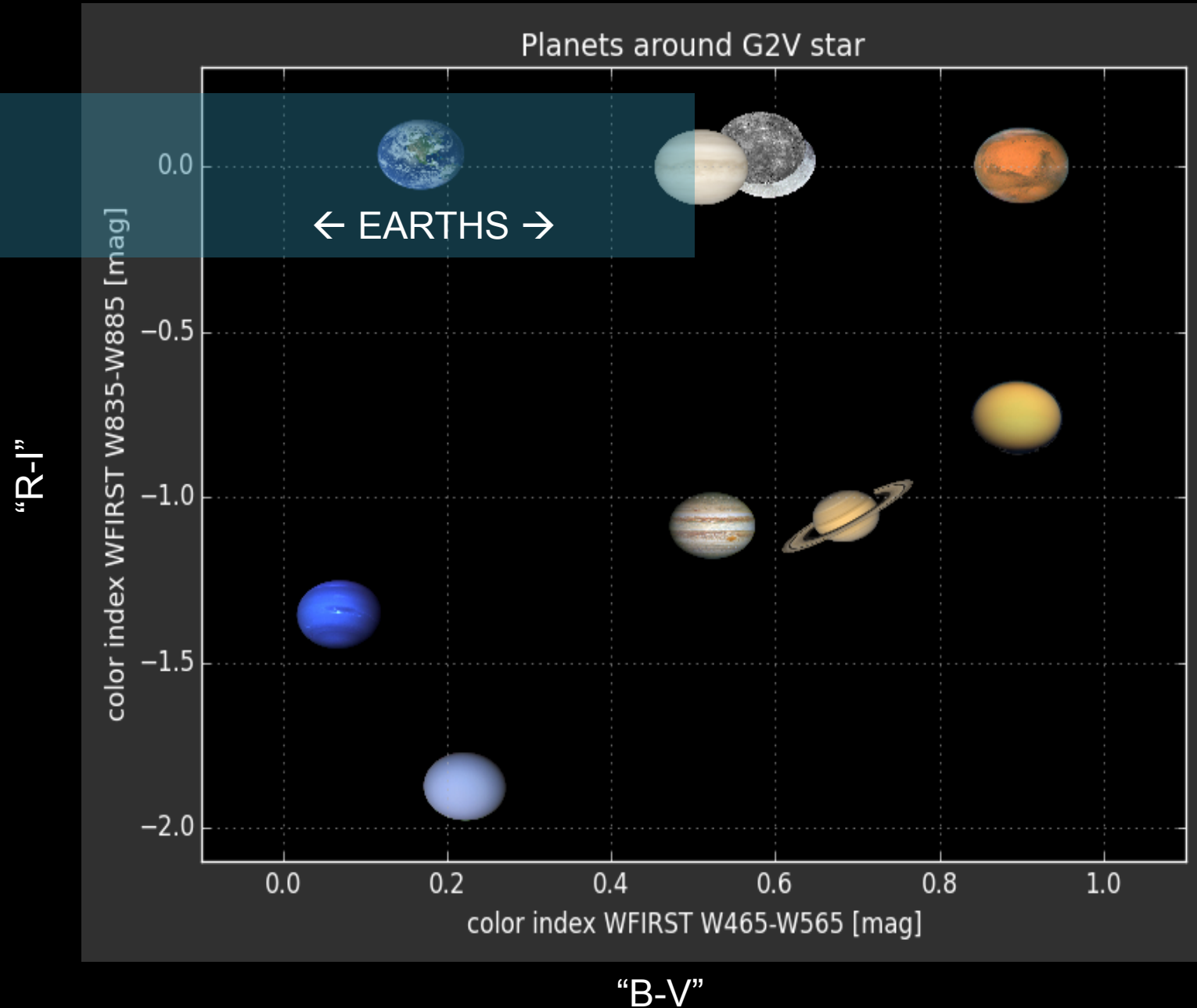
Planets Around the Sun: WFIRST Bands



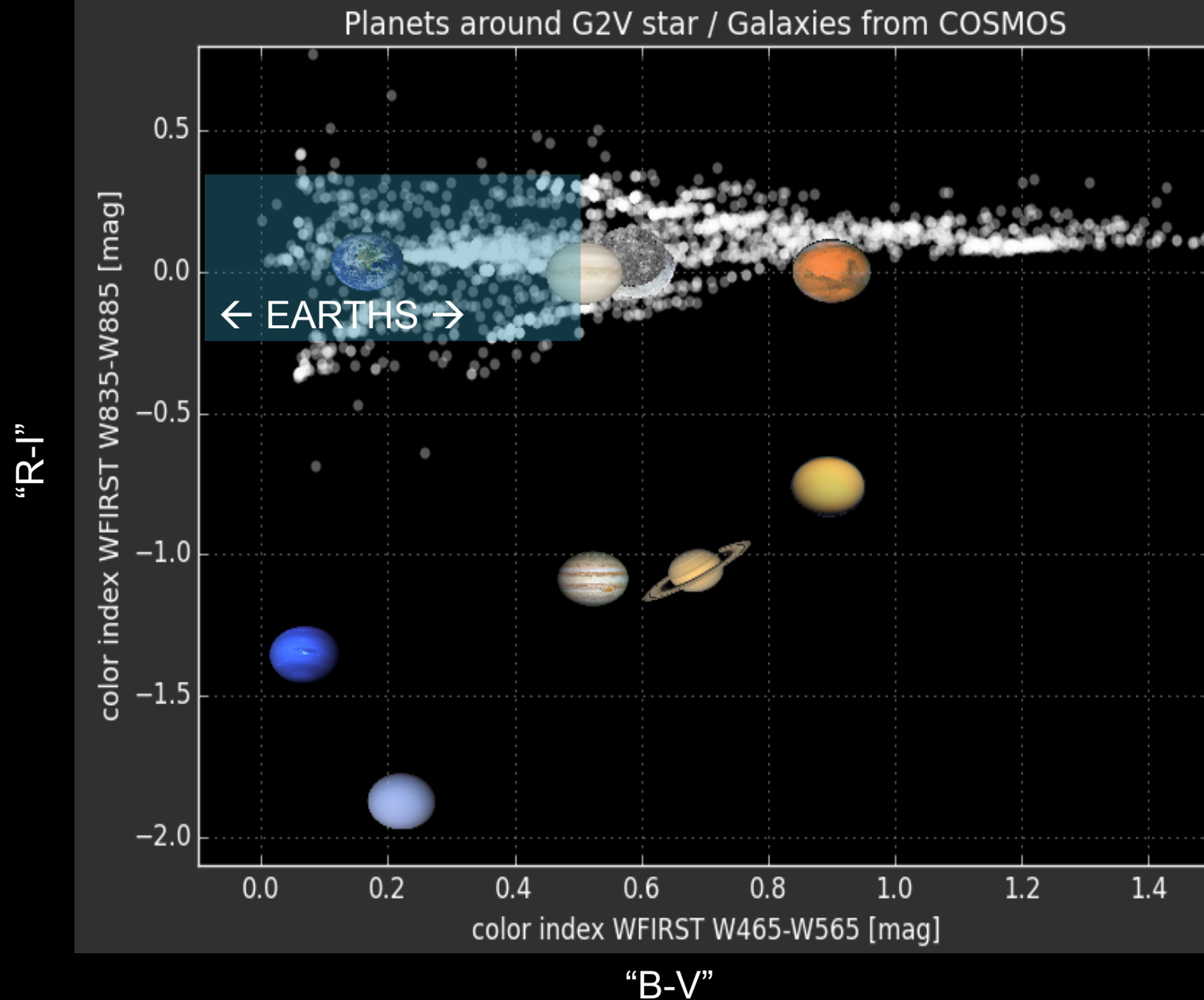
Other (Super)Earth-Like Planets: WFIRST Bands



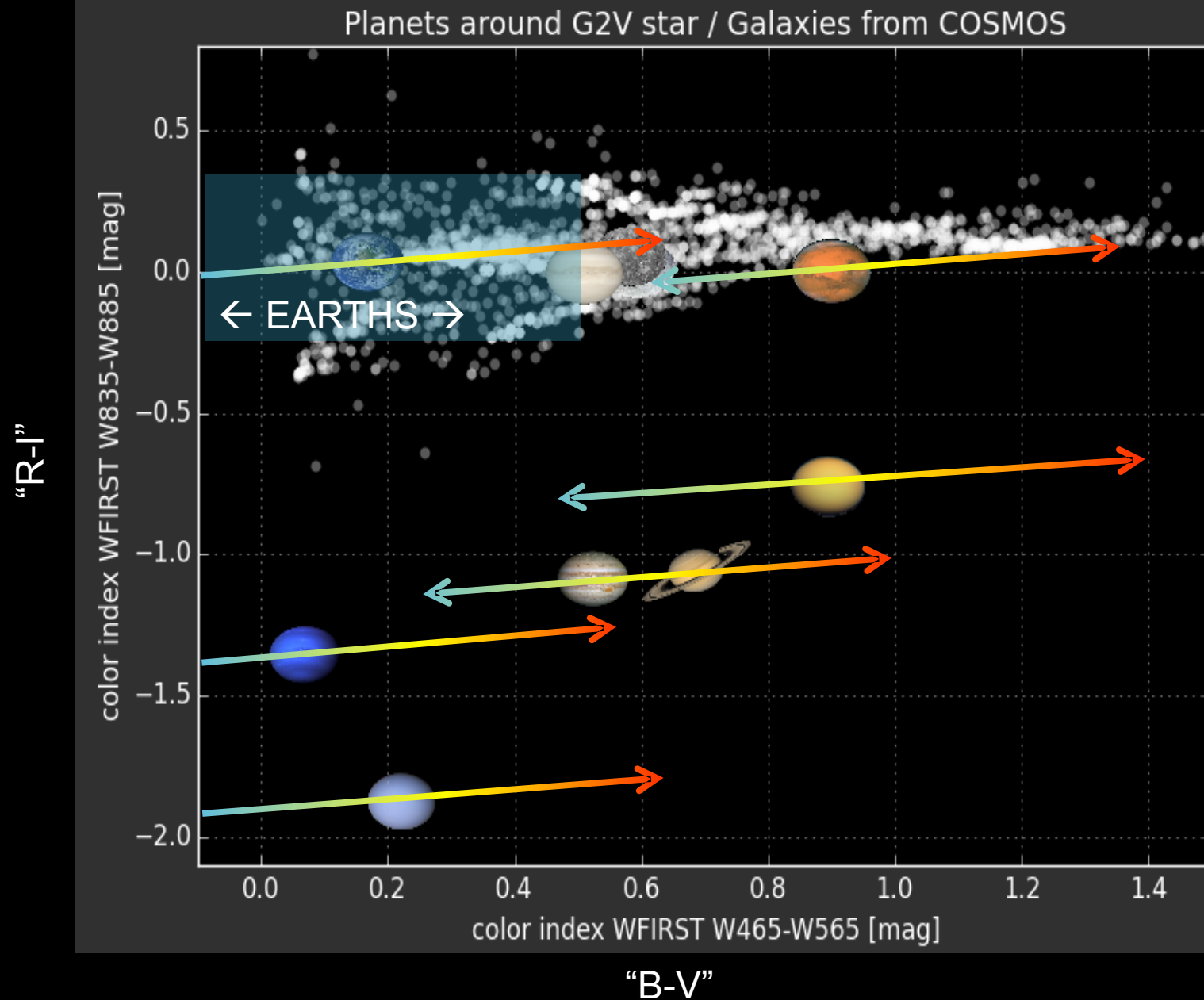
Planets Around the Sun: WFIRST Bands



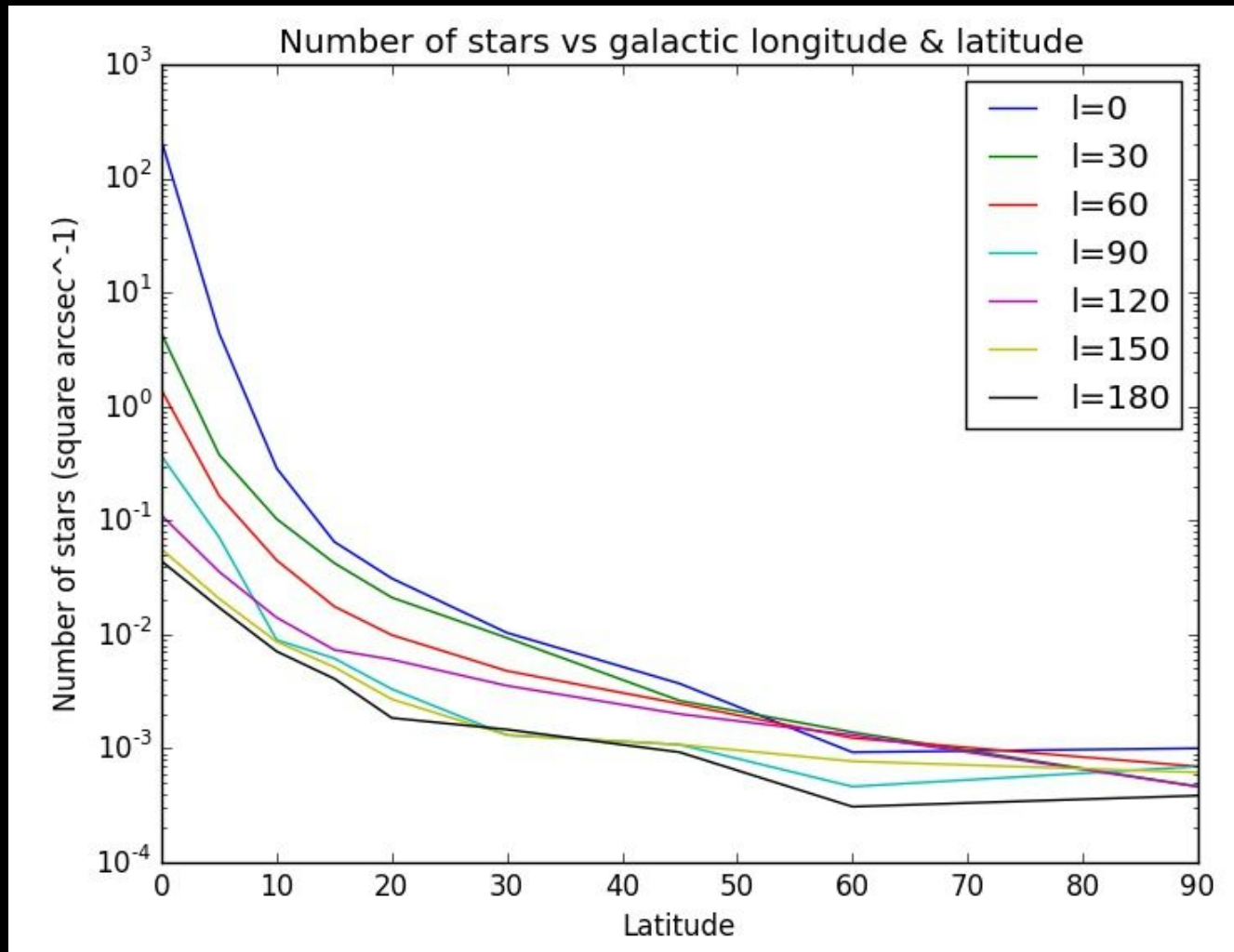
Planets Around the Sun: WFIRST Bands



Planets Around Other Targets: WFIRST Bands

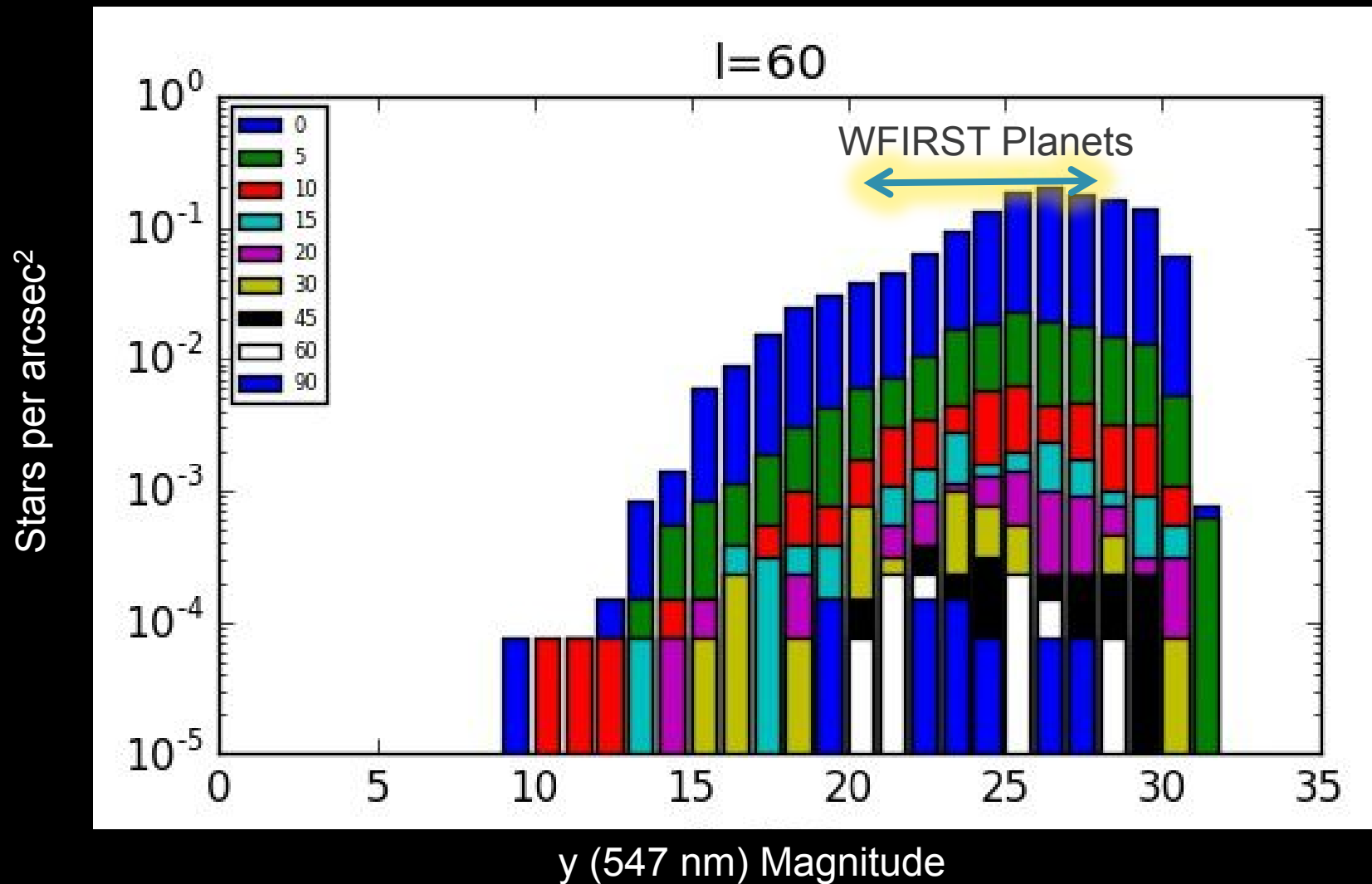


Background Stars



WFIRST FOV ~ 10 sq arcsec. Targets are unlikely to be plagued with background stars, though $P \sim 1$ for lowest latitudes.

Background Stars



WFIRST FOV ~ 10 sq arcsec. Targets are unlikely to be plagued with background stars, though $P \sim 1$ at planet magnitudes near the bulge.

Where We Stand With Planet Spectra

- ⦿ Have generated crude Earth-like model spectra (desert, ocean, veg., snow) using cloud-free radiative transfer at a single angle
- ⦿ Plan to use calibrated, spatially resolved spectra from Earth observing instruments to get more accurate surface reflectance
- ⦿ Exploring tools for generating integrated spectra with polarization
 - Will use polarized, plane parallel RT model to generate pre-computed reflectance tables for various “Earth-like” conditions
 - Compute disk-integrated, polarized, spectral reflectance by integrating over spatially discretized Exo-Earths at a given phase angle
- ⦿ Goal: RT implementation and verification: spring 2016; initial full polarized disk integrations: summer/fall 2016

Where We Stand With Planet Spectra

- ⦿ Have begun building a small library of spectra including Solar System planets, models from Hu, Cahoy et al.
 - includes planets orbiting different kinds of stars at various separations, various C/O ratios
 - Goal is to make this publicly available in some organized way
- ⦿ Plan to collaborate between teams (Lewis, Turnbull) to share models/agree on a subset for calculations
- ⦿ Interest in obtaining spatially resolved spectra with MaNGA for Jupiter, Saturn, Venus

Where We Stand With Galaxies and Stars

- ◎ Have a code to calculate broadband magnitudes and colors
 - Next step will be to look at colors for Caho, Hu planets
- ◎ Will build a GUI tool that will allow users to upload spectra, bandpasses, or use ours
- ◎ Probability of finding background sources in the field:
 - Galaxies: High probability, $> 50\%$ for most targets down to contrast limit
 - Stars: Low probability, $< 10\%$ for all targets down to contrast limit
- ◎ Will explore fastest PM follow-up times for scheduling codes
- ◎ Currently waiting on ODI observations with WIYN, HLA program in hopes of deep imaging along future PM paths

Where We Stand With The Targets

- Most targets have “bright” companions and/or high probability of off-axis background stars - Need off-axis response to estimate background light and potential impact on exposure time, planet harvest
- We find that most targets have physical companions – consider dynamics?
- Currently logging stray light, background worries for all targets
- Wish List: JHK for high priority targets (all of which are saturated in 2MASS) in order to accurately determine luminosities
 - this could be done in one year with minimal time on a small telescope north and south - need a near-IR camera
- Plan to collaborate with Savransky team on database, starting with known RVs